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From the Globe.

Farmer. Well, Squire, I want to talk with you a little about the reasonableness of letting the banks have the public money to lend out. Is there any honest reason why the banks should have this money to lend, or you should have it to borrow?

Merchant. To be sure there is. Does not the money belong to the people, and ought the people to be deprived of the use of their own money.

F. Do you call the banks the people?

M. No; but their stockholders and borrowers are the people.

F. So you think the merchants and speculators who borrow the public money from the banks, are the people?

M Yes, a large part of the people.

F. And you think this large part of the people ought not to be deprived of the use of their own money?

M. Exactly so.

F. Do you think they ought to pay interest for the use of their own money?

M. No; not if the money be really their own.

F. Look at the force of your argument, and the effect of your system. Your argument makes the merchants and speculators a large portion of the people; it maintains that the public money belongs to the people, and that they ought not to be deprived of the use of it; and yet your system makes the people pay interest for the use of their own money! Is that quite reasonable?

M. I never thought of it in that light before. But the stockholders of the banks get the interest which the borrowers pay, and they are a part of the people.

F. Yes; one part of the people lend out the public money to another part of the people; but the greatest part of the people neither lend nor borrow, neither get interest nor pay it.—The farmers, mechanics laboring men, and most professional men, constituting nineteen-twentieths of the people, have nothing to do with it but to furnish the greater part of the money in the shape of duties or taxes. Do you think it is right for the Government to take my money out of may pocket, and give it to you to lend out at interest, allowing me nothing for the use of it?

M. Certainly not—that would be right down Loco Foco—it would be taking one man's property and giving it to another.

F. Well, is not this the precise operation of your bank deposite system? I am a farmer, and neither own bank stock nor borrow money of banks. You are a merchant, and not only own bank stock, but frequently borrow money of the banks. The Government takes my money in the shape of duties on my salt, my sugar, my axes, my ploughs, and all the cotton, linen, or woolen cloth that I buy, and puts it into your bank to be lent out, and you get the interest on my money! If you want to speculate, you borrow my money from your own bank, and pay the interest, not to me, but to yourself and your fellow stockholders! And then, if so be, as was the case last year, you borrow a great deal more than you can pay when wanted, your bank stops, its notes become worth but ninety cents in the dollar, and the loss falls upon us! I had a hundred dollar note of your bank on hand when it stopped last year, and having a debt to pay in specie, I had to sell it for ninety dollars, losing ten dollars on a single note!—So I was taxed to furnish your bank money to lend; and taxed, nay, cheated, out of ten dollars, in order that you might have time to pay back my money, which you had borrowed!

M. But the Government must have a large sum of money on hand, and it might as well be used by somebody, as to be lying idle.

F. I deny that "the Government must have a large sum of money on hand." The Government ought to have no more on hand than is absolutely necessary to enable it to get along with its own concerns. It has no right to take my money and lend it to you. To do so is oppression and robbery. I am willing to pay money for the support of my Government, but not to furnish capital to banks and means to speculators.

M. You talk like a New York Loco Foco!

F. Look you, Squire, you are always talk-about Loco Focos, Agrarians, Levellers, rights of property, inviolability of contracts, and so forth. Let me tell you, that your own system is a more mischievous attack upon "the rights of property," than the principles avowed by the very few real levellers to be found in our cities.

M. How so?

F. The real leveller goes for the absurd notion of an equal division of property—of taking a part of the rich man's property and giving it to the poor—a thing as impracticable as it would be wicked; but your system goes for increasing the inequalities of society by taking the poor man's property and giving it to the rich! The leveller would make the world a plain—you would make the mountains higher and the valleys deeper. Not content with the inequalities God has made, you would dig earth out of the vallies and pile it on the mountains, though the higher and broader you make them, the more bald, barren, and useless they will be. You would take the money of the humble and give it to the high—you would take the money of the farmer, mechanic, laborer, and professional man, and give it to the rich bank stockholder, who produces nothing by useful labor, that he may make himself richer by lending it out for gain! This is a direct attack upon "the rights of property," not for the purpose of producing more equality among men, but for the purpose of creating greater inequalities. It is a plan "to make the rich richer, and the poor poorer;" or as Mr WEBSTER said about the effects of paper money, "to fertilize the rich man's field with the sweat of the poor man's brow.

M. But all this is better than your "odious and infamous Sub-Treasury."

F. "Odious and infamous!" I confess your plan is *better for bank stockholders* and *speculators*, who are not content with their own means and credit, but want the money of other people to use, for nothing. To them a plan which will put a stop to this *Loco Foco* process, prevent the use of the property of the many to enrich the few, leave every man to the free enjoyment of his own means and credit, secure the people against loss and the government from bankruptcy is no doubt "*odious and infamous.*" You can no longer lend out or trade upon my money without paying any thing for it.

I'll tell you my principles, Squire. I want the Government just to protect my person from assault, and my property from trespass, and *let me alone*. For that I am willing to pay.—I don't ask them to furnish me with ploughs and harrows, oxen and horses, to carry on my business with as you do for money to carry on yours with, do strongly protest against their taking out of my pocket, money which I have earned by the sweat of my brow, not to pay over to the creditors of the Government, but *to put in your bank to be lent to you!* I insist on having the use of my own money until the Government wants it to pay its proper expenses. And tell you what, Squire, every farmer, mechanic, and workingman in the country, and many professional men and honest traders, are coming to be of my mind as fast as they understand the subject. *Good Bye.*

M. I never thought of this operation of the system before. But *we must have the money.*

[*From the Augusta Age.*]

To the Independent Electors of Maine.

FELLOW-CITIZENS:—The time is near when we shall be called on to give our votes for Governor, Senators and Representatives. You well know that there are two political parties;—the Republican party, who have adhered to their political principles and their name for forty years—and the Whig party, which forty years ago called themselves *Federalists*—afterwards they called themselves Federal Republicans—then National Republicans—and now Whigs. The Federal party (it is most proper to call them by their sirname) have uniformly been opposed to Republican men and of course, to such measures of Government as would give equal rights and privileges to all the people. The Federalists, as a party, had their beginning in the Revolutionary War. They were then called *Tories*. They adhered to the British throne, and did all in their power to prevent the United States from gaining their liberty. In the last war, also, they acted the same part. They did every thing in their power to embarrass our Government, and to assist the enemy, by affording their aid.comfort and information, by *blue-lights* and otherwise. The Hartford Convention stands an everlasting monument of the conduct of the Federalists in the last war. The Republicans were called *Patriots* in the Revolutionary War—and many who fought for liberty then, also in the last war, *to defend and save that liberty.* Gen. JACKSON, late President of the United States, fought in both wars—so did Gen. JOHN CHANDLER of our own State; who was President of the Convention which nominated Hon. JOHN FAIRFIELD for Governor—we could mention many others, if it was necessary, to show that those who were Patriots in the Revolutionary War, were of the same leading men who are now, in the Federal ranks, calling themselves Whigs, who were *Tories* in the Revolutiooary War, and helped the enemy all in their power; who were Federalists in the last war, and did the same. They now call themselves Whigs, and violently oppose our Republican system of Government, and use every art to deceive the people in order to subvert their liberties, and put a yoke of bondage on them.

It is often asked, why should there be two political parties in this country? What is the real cause of it? To which we will candidly answer, and hope that the reader will be equally candid. The Federal party, as we have before mentioned, had its origin in the Revolutionary War. The Patriots of that day nobly emancipated the United States from the British throne; but they could not eradicate the seeds of monarchy which had taken deep root in the hearts of numbers which remained in this country. When the Constitution of the United States was formed, they wanted to have a President and a Senate for life—and that the President should have the privilege of nominating his successor.—Failing in the attempt to establish an aristocracy, (a government of nobles,) or an oligarcy, (a government in the hands of a few men,) they have endeavored to put constructions upon the Constitution which would destroy its true spirit and meaning, and take away the liberties of the people. The Federalists are in favor of high tariff—a large national debt—lavish expenditures of the public money—high salaries—splendid national works, &c., &c., all drawn from the hard labor of the poor class of the people—for it is labor that must support every thing.

The Federalists (Tory-Whigs) have derived their schemes of Government from Great Britain: where, by the operation of their laws, the wealth of the nation has been thrown into the hands of a few men, which enables them to set a price on the poor man's labor;—hence, it is, that millions in that country labor for a mere trifle, and of course fare hard—while the rich men and nobles live in splendor and ease, luxuriously rioting on the income of the poor man's labor. The Federalists, who opposed the administration of Gen. Jackson, and now oppose that of Martin Van Buren, are striving to bring about the same state of things in this country. They have always been opposed to the high price labor commanded here; and then again, that even the poor day-laborer should have a right to vote, and carry an equal vote with the man worth his hundreds of thousands of dollars, is what Federalists never could agree to, but have always contended against. They want to have wealth rule, and the poor, to labor only, and have no voice in politics or hand in voting. Now the Republicans are directly different in all their political views and sentiments. They wish for the people to be as lightly burdened as possible, and to have equal privileges in the Government with the rich. The poor man, who cultivates the soil, does more for the permanent benefit of the country, than the monied speculator, who swindles and shaves to make gain. The Republicans wish that property should be as equally distributed as possible among the people, which is the very life-blood of a Republican Government.

On the 10th of September next, the Electors of the State are to decide which party shall rule—the Democratic Republicans, or the Tory Federal Whigs. John Fairfield is the Republican candidate for Governor. He will be supported by all who are friends to liberty—who are friends to the laboring class of people, who are the main pillars of the Republic. Edward Kent is one of the old school Federalists—the offspring of Revolutionary Tories—he is the candidate of the Tory-Whigs. Mr. Kent is friendly to the rich, but looks above the laborer; they share not his friendship or sympathy. If elected, he will do all in his power, as all the Federalists ever have done when in authortity, to help the rich at the expense of the laboring part of the community.

Mr. Fairfield has proved himself to be not only a Republican in theory, but in practice. He is a firm friend of the sacrid rights of the people. His talents are of a superior oder. His honesty and integrity are undoubted. He is such a man as the growing State of Maine needs, in order to raise her character and standing among her sister States. He will not only maintain her honor, but boldly and firmly defend her rights. *Republican Freemen, go to the poles, and his election is sure.*

A REPUBLICAN OF '98.

From the Saco Democrat.

REPUBLICANS AWAKE!

A haughty vindictive aristocracy—a trio of political priests, ruffle shirt speculators, and trafficking bullies, are combined to slander your friends, misrepresent their motives and their actions, and if possible control your vote in the approaching contest. Beware of misrepresentations and falsehoods, handbills and pretended speeches of members of Congress of the foulest and most malignant character are afloat. They are circulated for political purposes. Their object is to mislead you. Power and office, office, office, is the darling object of the trio that assaile you, but like the Jackall and Lion, they agree only in dividing the spoils.

Citizens and friends awake!!—Truth fears not the light—democrats fear not to have their principles investigated—the armor of every true republican must be brightened and buckled on. The contest is one in which your integrity, your virtue and devotion to the liberties of your country are to be most severely tested. Your opponents are constantly engaged in midnight covering—they have spies and runners in every direction of the State—they know that their bread, their political existence is at stake, and like beasts of prey are constantly on the watch to sacrifice your rights to a combined junto, a moneyed influence, upon the alter of political animoity and virulence. Their efforts must be counteracted. '*Truth crushed to earth shall rise again.*' Panic and falsehood will avail them nothing; urge your friends to harmony and action. The prospect brightens with each day—move shoulder to shoulder and your victory and triumph is certain,

AWAKE CITIZENS!! All is not gold that shines. What confidence can you place in men who are so eager to sustain themselves in power? Time is too precious to waste a single moment in tampering with them. They have little or no interest in common with the productive classes, and where they dare not approach themselves, they have tools an d hirelings to approach you under a different garb.—In this way some may be deceived, but ten to one if the coat and shirt of the leaders if paid for at all, it was with the illgotten fruits of industry more honest than their own.

What confidence can you place in men who are incessant and untiring in their abuse of the constituted authority of our country—men who like Gov. Kent and his party leaders owe their standing and their fortunes if they have any, to the common and middling classes of the people. but when entrusted with power as servants are on all occasions assuming to be masters, and under one pretence and another continually combining to build up a speculating fictitious monyed interest at the expense of the fearless honest working portions of the community?—What confidence can you place in the assertions of men who are constantly using the most fallacious arguments to prove that your prosperity and happiness depends upon a mamoth bank, and that the circulation of rags in the shape of bills is worth more in the pocket of the farmers and laboring men than silver or gold. Men who are so anxious to pass themselves off for the respectable portions of society and likke the chamelion in its change of color, in order to acquire power and ascendency over the people are constantly changing their party names without change of principles, from tories of the revolution assuming every name in the political calender, and at last following the example of the royal tories in England under George the 2d, and assuming to be whigs?

What measure of respect shall be awarded to men who have howled through the streets and at the corners of highways shameful accouts of the bankruptcy of our government—a government which they know to be, no only free from debt, but at that very moment in possession of more than forty-five millions of dollars in merchant's bonds, bank deposites, and state loans—a government which in the course of the last ten years has not only paid off its national debt of 67 millions of dollars, but deposited 28 millions with the States to enrich the people from whence it came—a government equalled in success only by the prosperity and happiness of the people over which it extend?

REPUBLICANS AWAKE!!—Awake to your own interests, awake to the pride and honor of Maine. It is not our purpose to dwell upon the inconsistencies, the follies and fooleries of our opponents. Their hearts are corded with the unhallowed love of gold, of place, and of power—and they willingly wear the badge of its vassalage. Democracy loves freedom more than it loves wealth—it seeks not patronage, but prefers independence to money and even a humble destiny to servitude or a man fearing spirit. The candidate they have selected for Governor will truly represent the great interests of Maine. He has talents of a high order, is ruled by no junto, chained to man's car, is qualified for the trust and worthy of the confidence and support of all. Wealth should be no disqualification for office, honesty and love of country should be the test, but past experience teaches us that our free institutions can more safely be trusted in the hands of an honest fearless race who covets not the dazzling splendor of great riches—those who struggle with fortune to make the two ends meet. 'It is the rich who are first to yield to the conqueror—and it is the rich that will adhere to any power that protects their treasures.' Yet among them may be found men of patriotism, honor and worth, and our country holds, these great truths to be self-evident that all men are born free and equal.'

CITIZENS AWAKE!! Let neither the fear men nor the power of wealth influence your decisions, or control your vote. The followers of the prince of peace were selected from the poor of this world, and the 'industrious poor have every where been first to rally round the standard of liberty.' Office seekers, federal lawyers and political upstart may find it necessary to invent new stories, new slanders of the extravagance or the wasteful expenditures of your friends, to prop up a sinking cause, slanders which have no foundation in truth and can only serve to sink them deeper in self-degradation. Let none of these things move you. Our country is blessed with peace. Heaven is smiling upon us and notwithstanding the heartless ravings of our opponents she is prosperous and happy. Never since the commencement of our history had the farmer, the merchant or the mechanic brighter prospects before them. In the east, the west, the north and the south, the earth is yielding her aboundance,—and whilst in possession of prosperity, let us not in the heat of party excitement forget the Giver of these great blessings; our gratitude is due for them all.

SPIRIT OF '76.

THE PROSPECT—AND THE CAUSE WHY!

When we say that *Edward Kent cannot* be elected Governor of this State on the 10th of September, and that JOHN FAIRFIELD *will* be so elected, we speak the words of truth and soberness. A regard for our reputation as the conductor of a public print, if nothing else, would render us unwilling to deceive our readers, if we could. If we did not sincerely believe—and if we had not good and sufficient cause for believing—that Mr. FAIRFIELD will be elected Governor, *we should say nothing about it.* If we entertained a doubt upon the point, we should devote the space occupied by this article to a fervent appeal to our friends to spare no pains to secure a result favorable to the cause of liberty and eqal rights. In this matter we do not speak without book—and if the reader will give the following article from the Age a careful and attentive perusal, and consider well the facts it sets forth, we will append to it a few suggestions which have confirmed us in the opinion we expressed, and which cannot be without an influence on the the mind of any unprejudiced reader:—

"The federal runners and street-walkers are bragging most lustily. It is their only resourse. We entertain the most entire confidence of Fairfield's election by a decisive majority.

"*Figures won't lie.*" The federalists raked up all the voters they could coax or drive into their ranks last year. Their exertions were unparalelled. And how many did they throw? Only 34,358—not so many as the Democrats threw for Dunlap, in 1834, by ☞4,529!—What folly, therefore, for them to claim their vote of last year as any indication of a change in the politics of the State? So far from throwing any thing like a majority of the votes in the State, they did not throw so many as they did for Sprague and Hill, in 1834. The following table shows it:—

	Sprague & Hill. 1834.	*Kent.* 1837.
York	3672	3488
Cumberland	5438	5054
Lincoln	5208	4716
Hancock	1799	1871
Washington	1703	1876
Kennebec	6077	6190
Oxford	2449	2198
Somerset	3363	3226
Penobstot	3552	4320
Waldo	1604	1509
	34865	34358

Thus it will be seen, that they fell short of their vote in 1834, by 507, not including their share of 1429 votes rejected on account of informalities. The Democrats threw in 1834, ☞38,133 votes, beside their share of the 1426 rejected votes—and our voters were not out even then by at least *two thousand.*

That the Democrats will be at the polls, this year, we cannot doubt. If so, they will throw at least *forty thousand votes*, and leave Massachusetts Federalism in this State, where it has been for fifteen out of seventeen years of our existence as a State—*flat on its back!*"

The state of the votes here contrasted proves that Mr. Kent was elected by those democrats who *stayed from the polls*, and NOT BY THE STRENGTH OF HIS FRIENDS—he did not receive any thing like a majority of the votes in the State, and not so many by *FOUR THOUSAND FIVE HUNDRED AND TWENTY NINE*, as were given to Mr. Dunlap, the Democratic candidate, in 1834. The 4529 Democrats who did not vote last year are still in being—they have not gone over to the federalists—and the sharp contest this year, will operate as the sharp contest did in 1834, *AND BRING THEM TO THE POLLS.* The federalists, with all they are doing, can add but little to their vote of last year—the difference between the parties at that time was, that the federalists *had out their strength*, while the Democrats *had not*—it was union and enthusiasm against discord and remisness. In all our experience, we have never known a party more thoroughly aroused, or more united than is the Democracy of Maine at this moment—nor, we may add, more surely invincible. The talk of the federalists about changes, is *mere talk.* There is no foundation for it, whatever. The truth is, that there are a very few changes, either way, and we most solemnly avow that, of those which have come to our knowledge, *a majority are in favor of the Democratic party.* The result of the election will prove the truth or falsity of the boast of the federal party on this point, and to that result we most confidently appeal to substantiate the truth of what we say.

The more intelligent and well informed portion of the federalists, have little or no hopes of defeating Mr. FAIRFIELD—the little expectation they did entertain of effecting that result, has recently been given up in despair—and although they strive to keep up the spirits of their followers with loud boasts of what they intend to do, those boasts we well know, are made *merely for effect*, and as a part of their system of tactics.—*Argus.*

OXFORD DEMOCRAT.

Paris, September 4, 1838.

ELECTION SEPTEMBER 10.

Democratic Republican Nomination.

FOR GOVERNOR.

JOHN FAIRFIELD.

REPRESENTATIVES TO CONGRESS

OXFORD DISTRICT.....Virgil D. Parris.
CUMBERLAND DISTRICT....Albert Smith.
YORK DISTRICT.....Nathan Clifford.
KENNEBEC.....John Hubbard.
LINCOLN.....John D. McCrate.
PENOBSCOT & SOMERSET..Thomas Davee.
HANCOCK & WASHINGTON...Joshua A. Lowell.
WALDO.....Hugh J. Anderson.

STATE SENATORS.

OXFORD DISTRICT.....Job Prince,
Edward E. Osgood.
CUMBERLAND DISTRICT....Nath'l S. Littlefield,
Charles Holden,
Otis C. Gross,
John C. Humphreys.
KENNEBEC.....James R. Bachelder.
Edward Butler.
E. Small.
LINCOLN.....Joseph Cargill.
John Lermond.
Jonathan Brown.
Calvin Gorham.
PENOBSCOT.....Daniel Emery.
Levi Bradley.
WALDO.....Samuel S. Hegan.
Jesse Smart.
YORK DISTRICT.....Timothy Shaw,
Simeon Barker,
John C. Perkins.
SOMERSET DISTRICT.....Franklin Smith,
Anson P. Morrill.

HANCOCK & WASHINGTON
EASTERN DISTRICT.....Taft Comstock.
WESTERN.....Hezekiah Williams.
MIDDLE.....Richard Tinker.

COUNTY TREASURER.

OXFORD COUNTY.....ALANSON MELLEN.

DEMOCRATIC BALLOTS,

To be had at this Office. Town Committees will do well to supply themselves in season. All orders promptly attended to.

In the various political contests through which we have passed, we have seen nothing equal to the cool impudence of the federal press in this State at the present time. The reckless desperation with which their new officers and hired agents wage war upon the democracy, is well known to all our readers; for there is no town, village or hamlet, so secluded, as not to be the scene of their opperations. We need not relate the nefarious attempts that have been made and proved, to bribe, influence and intimidate, for the observation and experience of every neighborhood will furnish examples. Such conduct by its frequency has ceased to astonish, though it may excite the indignation of all who deserve the name of freemen. The manner in which our opponents seek to turn off public attention and avert the odium which their conduct is calculated to inspire, is unparalleled for effrontery. Whenever they are detected they are the first to raise the hue and cry, and denounce their opponents for those very acts of which themselves have been guilty. So notorious has been their conduct in this respect that it may safely be laid down as a general rule, that whenever they lay any base or infamous conduct to the charge of the democratic party—they themselves have been engaged and probably detected in the same offence The interference of Gov. Kent's office holders in the elections—their almost entire devotion of their time and interest, to promote the success of their party, is notorious—we doubt if any candid man will affect to deny it; and yet their papers cry out, beware of office holders interfering in elections If they are detected in attempts to bribe, they charge the same offence upon the democrats. Their plan of secret operations is exposed, and this, too, is attributed to the democrats. Therefore, we would have our readers understand that whenever a charge is brought against the democratic party—the offence has been committed by the federalists.

The federalists having by their anti-republican principles and practices forfeited the confidence of the people, under all the various names and disguises they have assumed, would now stel the livery of democracy to cover their deformity. They say that we are not the democratic party and think they prove it when they name several individuals who were once federalists and are now in our ranks battling manfully for the rights of the people. Does it change our party, or affect the purity of our principles that, those who once persecuted us, now preach democracy, or that some who followed with us, only because they eat of the loaves and were filled, have now turned back. Neither the apostacy of Judas, nor the conversion of Paul, affected the purity of the christian religion. It is the principles we profess that constitutes the identity of our party. We find ourselves standing on the same ground and maintaining the same principles with the followers of Jefferson and we find arrayed against us the same anti-democratic doctrines, supported by the same party, and where they have survived, almost invariably by the same men; who then distrusted the virtue and intelligence of the people and sought to subject them to the thraldom of privileged classes and monopolies. If the timidity of age or the insolence of wealth have drawn any from our ranks, and if we have received accessions from those who are not ashamed to retract the errors of their earlier years, or even if our success has allured any to our side, who have at heart little love for our principles, these last will fall off from us when the hour of trial comes, but still our party remains unchanged and our principles unaltered. It is long since the lines between democracy and federalism have been so strictly drawn as at the present time. It matters not what our opponents call themselves, their principles are the same as of that party who triumphed in the election of the elder Adams. The syren song of "no party," and amalgamation had greatly corrupted the pure faith of democracy and perhaps it needed the overbearing insolence of a purse-proud aristocracy to arouse us to a sense of our danger. An attempt is now making to revive the principles and measures of Hamilton. We want no power above or beyond the people. Let all remember that the great question to be settled next Monday is—SHALL THE PEOPLE OR THE BANKS RULE?

We have before remarked that the federalists manifest the desperation of their cause by their mode of electioneering. We have a fresh instance of this in the last Kennebec Journal, where a writer makes an appeal to the Methodists. We do not recollect, before, to have seen an appeal to a particular denomination of christians for electioneering purposes. How the Methodists will receive such an attempt, remains to be seen. In the present instance it does not appear to be managed with much adroitness, for the writer, admitting that the great body of the Methodists are democrats, accounts for it by their ignorance. If they can resist such compliments as this, they must be obstinate, indeed. How very persuasive such an appeal as this. We are aware that you are democrats, but we attribute it to your ignorance.—Listen to us and we will enlighten you on the sublime merits of federalism. You have been in error all your lives, as to politics, but it must be pardoned in consideration of your ignorance. How very modest thus to address a class of the community, who are, at least, the equals of any other in point of intelligence. Will not the whole body of Methodists, after this, vote for the federal ticket out of gratitude to this writer, who thus offers to be their guide in politics and disperse the dark cloud of ignorance by which they have been so long bewildered?

The following correspondence sufficiently explains itself Our readers will, perhaps, be surprised that such barefaced tricks and shallow falsehoods should be resorted to by any party. It is but one of the many artifices to which our opponents have recourse, in order to prop up a sinking cause. Some recent instances of attempted bribery have been detected and exposed; but we regret to say that such matters have ceased to excite surprise. Let no man be deceived. The changes that have taken place so far as we have any knowledge of them, are in our favor. The despair of our opponents vents itself in a manner not very dignified or creditable.

TURNER, Aug. 28, 1838.

HON. STEPHEN EMERY,

Dear Sir:—I take the liberty to propound to you one single question. Have you renounced the principles of the Democratic party and gone over to the Whigs? I desire an answer to the above question, that I may know whether it be the fact or whether it is one of the many vile tricks and falsehoods got up by that party.

That such a story is in circulation not only in this town but in many others in the County, is the reason why I propound the above enquiry.

I remain, Sir, with much respect,
Your very obedient servant,
CHARLES ANDREWS.

PARIS, Aug. 29, 1838.

CHARLES ANDREWS, ESQ.,

Dear Sir:—Yours, of the 28th inst., is before me. It is with surprise that I learn the existence of the "story" alluded to in your letter. Permit me, with the utmost frankness, to assure you, the report is utterly false—without the least foundation in fact, as all, who are daily conversant with me, well know I regard the principles for which the democratic party are contending, as lying at the foundation of our national safety and prosperity—principles just and right in themselves, and such as will stand the test of all trying time and experience. The period will come when men will blush to remember their opposition to them.

Allow me to add, that I have been personally and intimately acquainted with the Hon. John Fairfield the democratic candidate for Governor, for many years, that his character, as a man, and his conse as a politician and statesman, commend him to the confidence and high regard of all who sincerely desire the lasting honor and interests of our State and country.

I am respectfully yours,
STEPHEN EMERY.

Are all our towns prepared with printed votes? If any are deficient, let them be supplied without delay—Beware of counterfeits. Be sure that the names on your tickets are the right ones.

We ask for an early return of the votes from each town and plantation, in this County, directed to the Post Master here. All feel an interest in knowing the result, and we shall publish it as soon as received.

A chaplain of the Revolutionary army, inspired with holy and patriotic zeal, besought the Lord to bestow his blessing upon the cause of the oppressed, and crown their efforts with success With earnestness and holy fervor he entreated Heaven in behalf of the patriotic Army. "Teach," said he, "their hands to war and their fingers to fight; stand by them in the righteous cause—be Thou their God of battles, and lead them forward to victory and glory." Language seemed too poor to express his devotion—words were exhausted in invoking the blessing of Heaven upon the American arms. "But, O Lord," exclaimed the pious priest, "if Thou canst not be for us, O, be not against us, but sit neutral on Thy throne, and see what our arm of flesh can do."—Such was the holy ardor, and entire devotion to country, displayed by the patriots of olden times Such, too, was the patriotism evinced by men at another period, when our country was engaged in a second war of independence. Men gave their prayers, their worldly substance and their blood to their country Many of this character have arisen in every eventful period of our history, ready to risk all and suffer all for liberty and equal rights.

It were indeed glorious, if the picture thus sketched were not shaded with colors of a different hue. In the time of the Revolution, as in the time of the last war, and, indeed, in every time of trouble, men have been found, to whom any cause was dearer than that of country—who delighted, not in her prosperity and glory, but in her misfortunes and disgrace. The tories of the Revolution have passed away;—but many who cursed the patriots of the Revolution—reviled Jefferson, Madison and all the patriarchs of democracy, and made a merit of fighting against their country during the last war, are still living—men, who mourned, when our arms were successful, and who rejoiced when the enemy triumphed. In the political struggles of the present day, these men are acting a conspicuous part. Where are they? To what party do they belong? Are they whigs," or are they democrats? Let any candid man look at the political character of any town, or any assemblage of political men, and say, honestly, whether the descendants of the Revolutionary tories, the opposers of their country in the last war, the enemies of equal, civil, political and religious rights, are whigs, or democrats.

R.

MR. EDITOR:—It is amusing to observe the *republicanism* of Gov. Kent in his appointments to office—Take Oxford County for a sample. Thomas Clark, Esq. Clerk—Henry W. Millett, Sheriff—Messrs. Noyes, Gibson and Poor, County Commissioners—Peter C. Virgin, Esq. County Attorney,—a host of Justices of the Peace, too numerous to mention, &c. &c. Now, Sir, when I hear these men called republicans, I am reminded of a precious piece of poetry, by John Quincy Adams.

"And if we cannot alter things,
"By — we'll change their names."

Their republicanism is of the Hartford Convention school, of which they were the open and avowed friends and pupils. They have vilified and opposed every democratic administration, from early life down to the present day—and by this sort of merit have commended themselves to the affection and patronage of Gov. Kent. What a glorious illustration of Gov. Kent's republicanism!

N. B. None genuine, unless put up in blue paper and signed, EDWARD KENT.

Q.

From the Boston Post.

All Right off Yonder!

The Democracy of the South and West have performed their duty manfully. The Atlas thought, the other day, that we must have received our election news on a streak of lightning—we are not surprised that the Atlas tho't it had been struck by the electric fluid upon reading the returns, for they blasted all its anticipations, and convicted it of falsehood and deception.

Missouri, which the Atlas pretended to believe had gone against the Administration, is now given up by its own party. The St. Louis Republican (Whig paper) of the 16th instant, states that Harrison and Miller, the democratic candidates for Congress, are re-elected by a considerable majority. Also, that there will be a V. B. majority in the Legislature. The feds have 13 Senators and 40 Representatives;—being 13 short of majority on joint ballot, says the Republican.—But the democrats stand better than even this.—The St. Louis Argus of same date says—

"Enough is heard, in relation to the election for the House of Representatives, to enable us to give the result. The House contains 97 members; of these there will be 57 democrats and 40—Feds. democratic majority 17. Democratic majority on joint ballot, 24. It is possible that the result may vary one vote from this but we think our calculation is correct. One hundred guns, then, for *BENTON* and *DEMOCRACY!!!* The noble and fearless champion of the people has triumphed again over federal slanders, federal money and federal malignity!! New York! Pennsylvania! Ohio! Maryland! Maine! "keep the ball in motion! Let the word be *ONWARD!!*"

At the last election, Missouri gave a democratic majority of 3658 votes. She will do as well now.

Illinois.—Reynolds, (dem.) will have 3500 in his Congressional District. Douglass, (dem.) will get from 1 to 200 maj. This was the district represented by W. L. May, (Conservative) who beat his federal opponent at the last election by 1500. In Casey's District, (dem) he has no opponent. The Alton Spectator says—"We have but little doubt but Carlin and Anderson, the Democratic candidates for Governor and Lieut. Governor are elected by a majority of from 1 to 1000. All three Congressmen, Reynolds, Casey, and Douglas are elected, with a democratic majority in the Senate and House of Representatives."

The federalists admit that Carlin is 1740 ahead in 51 counties.

Alabama.—This State, which, for a while the Whigs talked so loud about, they now give up without grace. The Journal of Commerce says:

"We have endeavored to ascertain the relative strength of the parties, as far as heard from and make it out thus:—35 democratic and 25 federal representatives; 4 democratic and 2 federal senators."

The amount of it is, the democrats have carried the State by an aggregate majority of 4 or 5000 votes as usual. *THESE ARE THE FEDERAL RE-ACTIONS.*

THE ELECTIONS.

The election returns from the South and West show plainly that the cause of Democracy is ONWARD while that of Federalism is on the *back track.* Panic and distress and even 'treason has done its worst' and the idols of Whiggery are crumbling to pieces beneath the well directed blows of the aroused Hercules of democracy.

MISSOURI TRUE AS STEEL!

Missouri has come up to the work finely.—An important election for Senator in Congress takes place soon and the federalists have labored desperately to secure a majority in the Legislature, sufficient to defeat the patriotic BENTON. But they will be wofully disappointed. This noble champion of democratic principles will be returned to the Senate, despite of the unparalleled exertions of a reckless opposition to prevent it. The St Louis Argus of the 14th inst. the last one received gives the following as

'THE RESULT.—The democracy of Missouri have secured a LARGE MAJORITY in both Houses of the Legislature, elected both members of Congress by not less than 2500, and perhaps 5000 votes majority, and insured the return of Col. Benton to the U. S. Senate by a tremendous popular majority.'

ILLINOIS has also gone the whole figure—Carlin Governor, the whole delegation in Congress and Democratic Legislature by an increased majority, have all been elected.

INDIANA.—Democracy is triumphant here so far as heard from. The returns are not full.

ALABAMA.—The democrats have carried every branch of the government of the State by a majority of not less than 4 or 5,000 votes.

Democrats of Maine! Will ye respond to the glad notes of DEMOCRATIC JUBILEE which are swelling upon the breeze cheering the hearts and strengthening the hands of the ardent friends of free principles? Onward, then, in the righteous cause in which you are engaged. Your opponents already tremble at the prospect of defeat. Charge home upon them and the banner of democracy will again float in triumph upon the walls of the capitol!

Maine Democrat.

A SIGN.

The tone of the federalists has changed wonderfully within ten days. Their faith is staggered—their belief shaken—they reel—they fall!—*DEMOCRATS! STRIKE HOME! AND THE DAY IS YOURS.*

Eastern Argus.

From the Saco Democrat.

AWAKE, CITIZENS!!

The most odious and detestable influence in a government like ours whose boast and pride is that all men are born free and equal, is the influence of a moneyed aristocracy. In every village these little juntos are concentrated. They live in idleness on the interest of their money, or on the industry of others—federal lawyers and professional drones who abuse the powers which God has given them in their heartless ravings against the constituted authorities of our country and misleading the honest yeomanry. These creatures have their drill sergeants at almost every place of business in the shape of knights of the yard stick, factory and corporation agents and overseers, whose language to the less wealthy portions of society, to those who may happen to be in their power emphatically is— vote with us' if you expect employment—'vote with us' or look somewhere else for bread. 'No democracy here.'—'Vote with us' or starve. To our friends we would say, be independent. Your opposers merit the fate of him *'that lifted up his eyes being in torment.'* Hold fast to your integrity, and fearlessly exercise the rights which God has given you. It is better for us, our country's destiny that we live in humble dwellings—even in poverty in the enjoyment of our rights, than to live in splendid edifices in the feer and servitude of corporations, and the indomitable spirit of individuals whose idols are wealth.

Citizens and friends awake!!—Riches should not be the aim of those who wish to live free and happy. Where splendor begins, liberty declines. The freedom of elections is destroyed when our citizens are coerced in any of their elective privileges, and *bribery*, corrupt, and foul, is indirectly offered, in the employment of any one at the expence of his freedom. If patriotism was required of our fathers when they won our independence, it is also required of their sons in support of the free institutions bequeathed them. Let our friends be independent—free from debt—uncorrupted by a moneyed influence, uncontaminated by political priestcraft, and in their hands our liberties will be safe—but give power to selfish, sordid, speculating corporation, and money changers, and our country will soon be free only in name.

In a government of the people, man becomes degraded in proportion as he yields his independence. Passive obedience is therefore a doctrine hardly to be expected from the sons of those sires who fled from the land of oppression. In a government of crowned heads it may be thought otherwise. The Turks consent to be plundered that their oppressors may live in splendor. Rome had her patricians, or men of wealth and boasted of her liberties while her common people had no other share in them than that of paying taxes, and serving in the ranks of her armies. The blessings which we enjoy were not obtained without a struggle and cannot be passed down to posterity unimpaired if the possessors become indifferent or unmindful of their value.

Citizens and freemen awake!!—Famine, distress and ruin have at all times been howled by our opponents when they had political objects to be accomplished. Your friends are on every occasion denounced with a zeal worthy of a better cause. Threats, flattery, abuse and praise, every means and every artifice will be resorted to, to mislead, coerce or deceive you. Handbills, papers, and abusive speeches are now deluging the State, all howling distress and abusing the constituted authorities of the country They done the same and howled notes of ruin and misery, and talked of their annihilated credit' and 'bleeding country, under Jefferson, Madison, and Jackson. Their object is power—and their cry is now no other than down with the DEMOCRACY, and up with the ARISTOCRACY—down with the *poor mans influence* and up with *the influence of wealth.*

Republicans Awake!!—Arise in the majesty of your strength. Gird on your armour for the contest. Vigilance and fidelity to the cause will assuredly give you success. You have the power; do your duty and the victory will be yours and all will be safe. At no time has it been necessary that you should be more active and faithful to yourselves than the present—Your defeat last year was under circumstances calculated to inspire you with confidence in your strength. It is well known that many of your citizens were menaced and threatened by a monied influence. You had falsehood, panic and treachery to contend with. Your opponents always shout long and loud at the most trifling success, but victory this year they do not expect, and if the history of the past is any guide for the future, you have nothing but insolence and abuse to expect from them, if power should be continued in their hands.

In the principles of democracy there is much that is endearing, much to ennoble and elevate the character of man, but in Maine it is now in a conflict with our opponents for ascendency for independence and the right of self-government—it seeks no new or exclusive privileges, but steadily and firmly resists all encroachments of the few upon the rights of the many, and abhors all combinations among the rich and non-productive classes under whatever name it may be called, to rule and dictate to the less wealthier portions of the people.

Republicans Awake!!—Awake to the conviction which is staring you in the face. Men secured in wealth and power are seldom found the advocates of liberty and equal rights. The time has arrived when it becomes the imperious duty of every friend to take his stand in the coming contest. We have to contend with a trading, trafficking, boasting, moneyed influence. The eyes of the democracy of the whole union are turned to Maine. The contest is one of deep interest. Let nothing allure you from the plain republican paths of our fathers. The Shylocks are every where engaged—knots and bands of men are found in every corner of the State engaged in planning your defeat. They have relinquished in many instances their ordinary business, and lay in wait to tempt you to abandon the principles of democracy and support their candidates. They pursue the honest laborer in the streets, to his field, to his fire side, and even to the very doors of the sanctuary, making every effort to induce them to abandon the principles they are proud to cherish. You who have been called 'collar men' will rise above the taunts and sneers of your opponents. They have an army of office holders in their employ, and it is better to wear the insignia of democracy than the badge of their servitude. Let nothing deter you. Rally at the polls on the tenth of September and the triumph of our opponents last year will prove as disastrous to their fortunes as the battle of Borodino and the capture of Moscow was disastrous to the fortunes of Napoleon.

SPIRIT OF '76.

From the Argus.

To the Democrats of Maine.

In a little more than a week the political character of Maine will be fixed for the ensuing year. Are you ready for the conflict—the battle at the ballot-box? Are all the preliminaries arranged? Have you made yourselves acquainted with the principles, the tactics, and the party machinery of the enemy? Have you skillfully surveyed your own position, and buckled on the whole armour of Democracy? Can you say, "*we will* meet the enemy, and he SHALL be ours?" If you cannot respond to these questions with an exulting affirmative, it behooves you to be alarmed at your own apathy, and to hurry to the rescue of your country,—You have an interest at stake prized above all human estimate. Never before were your principles, the honor and integrity of your State so much involved. The federalists have placed their time, talents, inventions and purses under contribution to demolish the temple of Democracy. There is no artifice they have not employed—no inconsistency they have not been guilty of—no Democratic measure they have not misrepresented—to enable them to dislodge the Democracy, and establish themselves in power. *Party, place* and *power*, are their watch words; while the great interests of the country are lost sight of. Their pensioned presses, clamorous office holders and greedy office seekers—their envenomed letter writers and distress orators, have raised the flood gates of detraction and billingsgate against the principles of Jefferson, Madison, Jackson, Van Buren, and the party that has triumphantly sustained those uncompromising expounders of the Democratic faith.

☞They have vilified the men who have nobly defended the principles of the Constitution, and rewarded those who have betrayed the people's confidence.

☞They have preached distress and ruin in every town and hamlet; but have opposed every attempt towards the restoration of business.

☞They have inveighed against the bankruptcy of the government, but have voted against every measure proposed for its relief.

☞They have charged the administration with prodigacy, but have uniformly proposed and advocated the most extravagant appropriations.

☞They have decried it as treasonable to remove a public officer for *"opinion's sake,"* but have carried out this principle whenever they had the opportunity.

☞They have decried official interference in the freedom of elections, but are now sending their thousand office holders into every part of the State to encourage their friends, browbeat and threaten their opponents, and *hug up* the neutrals.

☞At one time the derangements in business were to be ascribed to *"Executive tampering with the currency,"* at another, the *"head and front"* of Executive guilt consists in its *"refraining from recommending any plan for the regulation of the currency."* Now, say they, the United States Bank of Pennsylvania is *"stronger and safer"* than the old Bank of the U. S. ever was; now it is obliged to to suspend specie payment; now if the banks should resume specie payments, another suspension would immediately follow; now the banks resume with perfect safety.

☞Defeated and thrown into despair by the triumphant re-election of Gen. Jackson, their leading editors called the American people FOOLS,—now they solicit their votes.

☞Governed by a system of *geographical* politics, varying with the latitude and longitude of the place—at the North they are *"Abolitionists"* and in favor of the *"Petition System"*—at the South they are pro-slavery advocates and in favor of *"Free trade"*—and at the West they are clamorous for *"Internal Improvement."*

☞Availibility is their motto, and in what ever other respects they may differ, they all agree in *favoring monopoly* and *opposing Democracy.*

Such, Democrats of Maine, are the men, the principles and the party machinery, you are to grapple with. All these you met in '34, and triumphed gloriously; and has your attachment to democratic principles abated since that period? Are you ready to second the praiseworthy efforts of your brethren in Alabama, Illinois and Missouri?

It is not a question solely of Maine politics—of dollars and cents—of mere party supremacy—it is a question of broad, vital, national concern. It has become a question whether the people of the United States shall carry on their experiment of self-government, or commit the control of their financial concerns to the care of

an irresponsible corporation—"without necks to be hung, or souls to be damned"—whether the industry of the country shall remain FREE, or trampled on by the fetters of MONOPOLY—whether the public funds shall be kept for *public purposes*, or loaned out for *private speculation*.

Will you, Democrats of Maine, throw yourselves into the breach at your country's call, or will you leave the great battle of freedom to be fought over again by your posterity? Let the event prove that the Democrats of Maine are *true* to themselves, their State and their country.

READY.

BE NOT DECEIVED.

Fellow-citizens, we must watch, with a vigilant eye the intrigues of the *enemy*. Misrepresentations, from this time, till the day of election, will be industriously circulated by the federal demagogues. *Public lies*, will be wafted on the wings of the wind, and these will be prepared in the most *cool blooded*, and with a *studied sincerity*, for the purpose of shaking the faith of the timid. Every slander and falsehood which *depraved human nature* can invent, will be heaped upon the *democratic Candidates*. Assertions that "the democratic party is divided" and that there are daily accessions to the federal ranks, have a prominent place among the thousand federal misrepresentations of the day. Every attempt will be made to trample the democracy under foot. We are certainly justified in what we say, if we are to judge of the future, by the past and by what is now passing. The federalists have heretofore, *just on the eve of an election, reported the death of democratic candidates*, and made apparently confident assertions, that whole Counties and States, had deserted their cherished principles, and espoused the cause of the *federal party*. Let us be prepared to meet such *heartless deception*. Let us not be deceived. X. *Belfast Journal.*

Franklin County Convention.

At a meeting of the Democratic Republicans of the county of Franklin, holden at the Chapel at Farmington, on the 15th inst., Gen Varnum Cram was chosen Chairman and L. Bursley Jr. Secretary.

The Throne of Grace was addressed by Rev. Mr. Russell of Temple.

Thirty six delegates were present.

Messrs Russel, Sherburne, Strickland, Hunter, Brown, Daggett and Tuck were appointed a committee to prepare resolutions.

Hon. *NATHAN CUTTER* of Farmington, was nominated by ballot as the Democratic candidate for County Treasurer; and

SAMUEL BAKER, Esq. of New Sharon, for Register of Deeds

Joseph Jhonson of Farmington, Samuel Daggett of New Vineyard, J D Prescot of Chesterville, Harrison Small of Jay, B M Hardy of Wilton were chosen a County Committee to call future meetings.

On motion of A. S. C. Strickland, Voted, that we will unanimously support Hon. Nathan Cutler, and Samuel Baker, Esq. for County Treasurer and Register of Deeds.

The committee appointed to draft resolutions, reported the following:

RESOLUTIONS.

Resolved. That we place unceasing confidence in the integrity, virtue and patriotism of *MARTIN VAN BUREN*, President of the United States, and have seen in his firm and unyielding adherence of Democratic principles, such an exhibition of moral and politics honesty, as entitles him to our warmest thanks and most zealous support.

Resolved, That the aspersion cast on us by our political opponents, as being opposed to the credit system and unfriendly to the Banks and Banking institutions is unqualifiedly *false*. That we are, and ever have been, in favor of a well regulated credit system, and of Banking institutions founded on real capital, and possessing a specie basis sufficient to render them permanent and safe.

Resolved. That we consider the total and unconditional divorce of Bank and State as essential to the security of the public treasury, and well calculated to restrain excessive issues, and thereby to prevent ruinous fluctuations in the currency—to preserve the halls of our National Legislature from bribery and corruption, and to bring back our government to its primitive simplicity.

Resolved, That we are opposed to the incorporation of Mr. Clay's fifty million Bank, believing such an institution to be a political machine, unconstitutional, inexpedient and dangerous to the liberties of the people, and the existence of our free institutions.

Resolved, That the desperate efforts of the federalists, by the dissemination of falsehood, the creation of panics and alarms, should call forth the vigorous exertions of all true Democrats; and we deem it the duty of all our political friends to drop all sectional and private feeling, and come forward unitedly to the support of Democratic principles. Principles, not men, should be our Motto.

Resolved, That the efforts of the federal party to make the aboliton question a political hobby are base and contemptible in the highest degree, demonstrating in them a total disregard for the welfare of the Union, and exhibiting the political knavery characteristic of the party endeavoring to ride into power on the hobby of abolition, and at the same time supporting for the Presidency an advocate of slavery and a slave holder.

Resolved, That we have no confidence in the political honesty or patriotism of Henry Clay, but believe him to a duelist, a gambler, a debauchee, a hypocrite in religion, and a traitor in politics—totally unworthy to preside over this free republic.

Resolved, That we hail with honest pride the nomination of the Hon. **JOHN FAIRFIELD**, for Governor of this State. We recognize in him the fast friend of the people, the defender of the honor of New England, the firm and consistent Democrat, and an honest man, and will use all fair and honorable means to secure his election to the high office for which he has been nominated.

Resolved, That we will never recognize our political opponents under any other appellation than that of Tory Federalists.

Resolved, That we cherish with sentiment of respect and esteem the memory of the late Hon. *JONATHAN CILLEY*, whose death we believe to have been effected by a combination of feelings the most hellish that were ever exhibited since the days of Judas Iscariot.

Resolved, That it is the duty of the General Government to adopt and pursue such measures as well bring the settlement of the Northeastern Boundary question to a speedy and happy termination—supporting us in the actual jurisdiction over the whole territory secured to us by the Treaty of 1983, without compromising the rights of this State.

Voted, That the above named resolution be taken up seperately and that all democrats present whether they be members of this convention or not, be entitled to take part in the debate.

The convention was then addressed by Sewall Cram, A. S. C. Strictland, J. D. Prescott, Esqrs.; after which the resolutions were unanimously adopted.

Voted, On motion of Mr. Russel that the proceedings of this convention be signed by the Chairmen and Secretary and published in the Age, and such other democratic papers as are willing to print them.

Voted to adjourn.

VARNUM CRAM, *Chairman.*
LEMUEL BURSLEY, Jr., *Secretary.*

HOW CAN KENT BE ELECTED!

Some say the Democrats had out their full strength last year. This is false, as the official returns will show. Last year the Democrats cast only 34,050 votes. In 1834, they gave Dunlap ☞38,133. The Democrats cast less votes last year by rising *four thousand* than they did in 1834. Last year KENT received 34,358. In 1834, SPRAGUE and HILL, the federal candidates, received 34,865. The federalists last year cast 500 less votes than they did in 1834. From the above facts it will be perceived that while the Federalists had their full strength out, there were rising FOUR THOUSAND Democratic Republican voters who were not at the polls. The federalists pretend there were great changes in their favor last year.—*This is a great mistake.* If there were great changes in their favor last year, will they explain why they had *less* votes than in 1834.—They must show this fact, *which they cannot*, before they can make the people believe it.—KENT CANNOT BE ELECTED!—Lincoln Patriot.

FARMERS LOOK OUT FOR YOUR "POTATOES."

We learn from good authority, that the Potatoe crop having been cut off by drought in many places, there are speculators scouring our State, buying up Potatoes for the Southern market. If you sell—let it be for a good price. Recollect the price you had to pay, but a year or two since, to perhaps these very speculators, for Bread stuff.—Therefor, your Potatoes being likely to bring a good price, if they want them to speculate upon, let them, we say again, pay for them. If you have raised them, you should have the profit of it. It is of a price with the attempt to buy up your wheat last year: and which was nipped, by a little decision of your own.

From your friend, MURPHY.
Eastern Argus.

DEMOCRATS LOOK AT THIS!

The New York Commercial, the Albany Advertiser, the N. Y. American, the United States Gazette and so on—*all leading federal papers*, have denounced the "*young men's address*" at Utica, because it speaks in terms of commendation of *some* of the principles of Thomas Jefferson! Do you want other evidence to prove that your ancient enemy "*the good old federal party*" are in the field? Are they better now than during the war, where they shouted hosanna at every British victory? Eastern Argus.

NO BACKING OUT.

We put the question categorically to the federal party—☞*Do they approve and justify the resolution* of HENRY CLAY, rejecting *instantly* all petitions touching the abolition of slavery in any State where it exists, without debate? No dodging, gentlemen, yes or no. Eastern Argus.

[*From the Eastern Argus*]

The Poor Debtor Law.

There is one subject which has not received the attention to which it is entitled. We allude to the defeat, by the federal members of the Legislature, last winter, of an explanatory amendment of the poor debtor law, which was designed to enable the creditor to collect his debts, *where the debtor has property to pay, and to prevent the latter from taking the poor debtor's oath, with thousands of dollars in his pocket.* The law has always been so construed *in this county*—it has not been so in some others—that men have "taken the oath," and defrauded their creditors, with notes and money enough in their pockets to pay the demands!—An explanatory amendment was proposed, requiring them, before the administration of the oath, to give up for the benefit of their creditors, all their property not exempt from attachment—and that amendment was defeated by the federal party under the lead of Mr. APPLETON, a Representative from this city. So that now it is *UTTERLY IMPOSSIBLE FOR ANY CREDITOR TO COLLECT A DEBT*, unless the debtor incline to pay it, *NO MATTER HOW MUCH PROPERTY THE LATTER MAY HAVE!!* He has only to dispose of it and put the notes or money in his pocket, to go free!! This is a very agreeable law for our *splendid bankrupts*, who have thousands and tens of thousands of dollars thus kept from the hands of the mechanics, who have toiled to build and ornement the palaces in which their *honest* debtors while away their time in dignified idleness—but it is not the thing for the upright and honest portion of the community—for those who earn their living by the sweat of their brow, and whose wages ought to be paid as promptly as they do their work.

Let those most interested ponder on these things—let them consider well, whether the tendency of federal legislation, as thus exemplified, is not to pamper *the few* at the expense of *the many*—and let them pause, ere they contribute their vote towards keeping in power a party whose principles require such propitiations to the grasping spirit of the monied aristocracy.

From the Lincoln Patriot.

☞We have never known the tory-whigs in this vicinity half so *rabid* as they are at the present time. They know their cause is desperate—they know that the people are aroused and that on the 10th, they will strike a death blow to their already waning hopes of electing Kent. Indeed, they have no *real* expectation of electing him. Their only hope now is that the conservative votes may possibly prevent the election of Mr. Fairfield. Their mode of warfare exceeds any thing of the kind we ever before witnessed. Some they threaten with their vengeance if they dare vote the republican ticket—some they coax, and others they attempt to bully, but all to no purpose. The Republicans are firm and unchanging, and are determined not to be rode over "rough shod" by their intolerant opposers. We want no stronger evidence of the badness of their cause and their want of confidence in their *success* at the ensuing election, than the desperate and despicable means they resort to, to obtain votes for Kent. We have only to say to the tory-whigs, pursue the despicable course you have already begun, and you cannot do the Republican party a more acceptable service.

☞We heard several Federalists last year, after it was pretty well settled that Kent would be Governor, declare that if he made one single removal from office for *opinion's sake*, they would never give him their support again. We call upon these gentlemen to redeem their pledges, or ever after hold their tongues about removals by the general administration. The federalists never practice what they preach.

Lincoln Patriot.

THE FEDERAL CREED.—A federal paper in Missouri recently, induced by a challenge from a republican source so to do, come out with an avowal of the principles of the party to which he belonged. This precious "confession of faith" has since been endorsed by many of the opposition prints, and may be considered, so far as it goes, as the true creed of federalism throughout the country. It is as follows:

"To construe the constitution on that LIBERAL SCALE which will give its beneficent provisions the widest scope of operation.

"To establish a NATIONAL BANK, on sound principles, in order that the people may have a currency uniform in value, and sufficient to their wants.

"To carry on a system of *internal improvements*, by the General Government, as clearly implied in the Constitution, and the strongest, most enduring cement of the Union.

This is precisely the same creed as that adopted by Hamilton, the elder Adams, Governor Morris, and the whole federal party immediately subsequent to the adoption of the Constitution. The ground assumed in it, is that on which the democrats have so often met and defeated their opponents, and if the opposition will only stick to it at the present time we have no fears for the result. Our motto is, and that of every democrat should be, *a strict construction of the Constitution, no National Bank and no local internal improvements, to be carried on for the benefit of some particular portion of the Union, at the expense of all the rest.*—*N. H. Patriot.*

"Obey or resign!"—The consistency of this favorite federal cry will be perceived, from the fact that of the 444 Clerks in the public offices at Washington, a large majority are *opposed* to the present administration.—Eastern Argus

Remember!

That the federaists, by aiding and encouraging the nomination of a *third candidate*, ADMIT THAT THEY HAVE NO HOPE OF ELECTING KENT!—Eastern Argus.

WHERE ARE THE CHANGES?

We have made diligent enquiry to ascertain, whether the reported changes of which the federal party boast, have any foundation in truth, and are satisfied, they exist only in the disturbed imaginations of our opponents. Every democrat we meet, is not only firm and immovable in his attachment to the democratic cause, but fully alive to the importance of the approaching contest, and prepared to put forth all his strength to sustain it. We know of changes in our favor, and are confident, they will overbalance any which our opponents have effected against us. Let none of our friends be deceived or alarmed at these boasted acquisitions of the federal party. It is a stale and exploded trick annually practised to dishearten and dispirit our friends and always followed with signal failure.

Bellast Journal.

SELF-MURDER.

The *Voice* copies a long list of letters from the Secretary of the Treasury to defaulting Receivers of the Public Money, to show that a system of deposits in a U. S. Bank, or in State Banks, is better than an Independent Treasury! Unfortunately the sapient editor has published the letters *with the dates*, which show that the defaults occurred under the Bank Deposit system, and most of them under the glorious federal system of a National Bank, which our opponents are endeavoring to re-establish!—*Age.*

The Hampshire Republican says our motto will be—

"Democracy, Morality, Van Buren, and Gold, against
Aristocracy, Immortality, Clay, and Rags."

Federalism, relying upon her powerful ally, the British Bank, has strained every nerve, and tightened every fibre in preparation for the approaching struggle. She never was more formidable, she never was more desperate. But shall democrats waver? No. Shoulder to shoulder let us meet the mercenary foe—calmly and steadily and fearlessly and resistlessly, let us strike one blow, and STRIKE IT HOME.—*Age.*

From the Augusta Age.

"ARE YOU ALL READY!"

The Federalists boast that their organization is complete—we *know* that *every* voter they can frighten, or coax, or brag, or bully, into their support, will be at the polls. DEMOCRATS, are you ready to meet them?

But TWO WEEKS remain. What is to be done should be done *now*—recollect, that "eternal vigilance is the price of

LIBERTY."

The City of Mobile.—It has been a common remark for a number of years, that all the great cities, "great sores," as Mr. Jefferson used to call them, where the banks are planted, give majorities on the federal side. From this general remark, there is one city, Mobile, the commercial Emporium of Alabama, that must now be excepted. It has at the late election, for the first time given a handsome majority for the democratic ticket. How happens this? is the often repeated enquiry. It is in consequence of the movements of the "great Regulator" in the cotten market. The merchants and cotton dealers of Mobile, and of Alabama generally, have ascertained that they have been regulated too much by Mr. Biddle. They cannot stand his grasping monopoly any longer, and now are determined to assert their independence, on democratic ground.

From the Bangor Democrat.

THE LOCO FOCOS.

AS SUNG BY A BAND OF PATRIOTIC DEMOCRATS.

Air—*Billy Barlow.*

(ALL SING)

We have met here together—a brotherly band,
United in heart and united in hand;
And though we're surrounded by foes, there's no fear—
We shall yet win the battle, so be of good cheer.
Up, up with our banner, and let it unfold
To the free winds of heaven its motto—"NOT SOLD!"
We will rally around it and sing as we go—
Success to the party *called* Loco Foco.

(FARMER'S SING)

We're the rough, hardy yeomanry, reared in old Maine;
Our coffers—the soil; our gold is the grain
Which kind Providence sends us; and 'though we've
"huge paws,"
We are true to our God, to our Country, our Cause;
And we'll flock round this banner and loudly invoke
All freemen to draw at our end of the yoke—
And blithely we'll sing, as we hoe out our row—
Success to the party called Loco Foco.

(MECHANICS SING.)

We are hard working men—by our labor we live;
And with prudence and industry ever can thrive;
We have laid up a little—*not* rags—but good gold,
That we may live happy and easy when old;
And we've flocked round this banner, and wish to remain
With our friends of the sledge, needle, brush, awl, and plane;
And we well can afford to push, stitch, punch and blow,
If paid in the *coin* of a Loco Foco.

(SAILORS SING.)

We have ploughed the rough ocean in many a storm,
But as we neared home our hearts have grown warm,
And thrilled with the ecstasy patriots feel
For the land of their birth. We now look for its weal,
And flock round this banner: and 'though we are few,
CAPTAIN FAIRFIELD can always depend on his crew;
We are all hands on deck, and we'll sing—Yo, heave ho!
Success to the party called Loco Foco.

(LABORERS SING.)

We have heard the whigs call us an *ignorant* class,
But no matter as long as the master we pass;
We all know *one* thing—'tho we wear not fine coats,
They've not money enough left to purchase our votes.
So we'll flock 'round this banner—the people's own flag—
And as long as wind blows so long may it wag
O'er the LABORERS' heads. We are "ragged," we know,
But belong to the party called Loco Foco.

(ALL SING.)

Then huzza for the People! Huzza for old Maine!
She will never be caught in the listboes again;
We've a FAIRFIELD before us—they'll surely get beat,
Though they blow their *Kent Bugle* for a second heat;
So we'll flock round this banner, prepared for attack;
And although there be some that have wounds in the back,
There's enough left who'll stand by through weal and through woe,
And vote with the party called LOCO FOCO.

Mortgagee's Notice.

WE the undersigned, hereby give public notice that we hold a mortgage executed to us by RICHARD F. POTTER, late of Waterford, deceased, dated the twenty-seventh day of May in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and thirty-eight of certain premises situated in said Waterford, for a more full description of which reference is had to a deed of Warranty from us to said Potter of even date with said Mortgage. Said Mortgage being recorded in the Oxford Registry, Book 54, page 493. The premises consist of a piece of land situated in the Upper Village in said Waterford, and is the same that was conveyed to us by George R. Kimball.

The condition of said Mortgage having been broken we claim to have and to hold possession of said mortgaged premises, for condition broken, for the purpose of foreclosing the Mortgage aforesaid.

NATHANIEL FRIDE,
LEWIS W. HOUGHTON.

Waterford, Aug. 31, 1838. 3w3

At a Court of Probate holden at Paris and for the County of Oxford, on the twenty eight day of August in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and thirty-eight.

ON the petition of Lyman Rawson Administrator of the estate of Phineas Stevens late of Bamford in said county, deceased, representing that the personal estate of said deceased is not sufficient to pay the just debts, which he owed at the time of his death by the sum of threehundred and twelve nine dollars, and sixty-one cents, and praying for a license to sell and convey so much of the real estate of said deceased as may be necessary for the payment of said debts and incidental charges,

Ordered,

That the petitioner give notice thereof to all persons interested in said estate, by causing a copy of this order to be published in the Oxford Democrat printed in Paris, in said county, three weeks successively, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be holden at Dixfield in said county on the 18th day of Sept. next at ten o'clock A. M. and shew cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petition should not be granted,

STEPHEN EMERY, Judge.
3w52 Copy, Attest—*Levi Stowell*, Register.

At a Court of Probate held at Paris, within and for the county of Oxford, on the twenty eighth day of September in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and thirty-eight—

NATHANIEL PIKE named Executor in a certain instrument purporting to be the last Will and Testament of Dudley Pike late of Norway in said county, deceased, having presented the same for probate:

Ordered,

That the said Executor give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat printed at Paris, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Paris in said county, on the sixteenth day of October next, at ten of the clock in the forenoon, and shew cause if any they have, why the said instrument should not be proved, approved, and allowed as the last will and testament of said deceased.

STEPHEN EMERY, Judge.
3 Copy, Attest—*Levi Stowell*, Register.

At a Court of Probate held at Paris within and for the County of Oxford on the twenty eighth day of August in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and thirty-eight—

JOSEPH ADAMS, Executor of the last Will and Testament of Joseph H. Withington late of Peru in said county, deceased, having presented his first account of administration of the estate of said deceased, and also his own private account against said estate,

Ordered,

That the said Executor give notice to all persons interested by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat, printed at Paris, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be holden at Dixfield in said county, on the 18th day of September next, at ten of the clock in the forenoon, and shew cause, if any they have, why the same should not be allowed.

STEPHEN EMERY, Judge.
Copy Attest—Levi Stowell, Register.

At a Court of Probate holden at Paris within and for the county of Oxford on the twenty-eighth day of August in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and thirty-eight—

HIRAM CLARK, surviving partner of Cyrus Clark, late of Turner in said county, deceased, having presented his second account of administration of the estate of said deceased,

Ordered,

That the said Hiram Clark, give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published in the O. Democrat printed at Paris, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be holden at Turner in said county, on the twentieth day of September next, at ten of the clock in the forenoon, and shew cause, if any they have, why the same should not be allowed.

STEPHEN EMERY, Judge.
3 Copy, Attest—*Levi Stowell*, Register.

At a Court of Probate held at Paris, within and for the county of Oxford, on the twenty-eighth day of August, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and thirty eight—

SOPHRONIA PORTER, Administratrix of the estate of William R. Porter late of Turner in said county, deceased, having presented her first account of administration of the estate of said deceased,

Ordered,

That the said Administratrix give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat printed at Paris, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Turner, in said county, on the twentieth day of September next, at ten of the clock in the forenoon, and shew cause, if any they have, why the same should not be allowed.

STEPHEN EMERY, Judge.
3 Copy, Attest—*Levi Stowell*, Register.

THE subscriber hereby gives public notice to all concerned, that she has been duly appointed and taken upon herself the trust of Executrix of the last Will and Testament of

JOHN PURKIS,

late of Hartford, in the county of Oxford, deceased, by giving bond as the law directs—She therefore requests all persons indebted to the said deceased's estate to make immediate payment; and those who have any demands thereon, to exhibit the same to HANNAH PURKIS.

Hartford, August 28, 1838. 3w3

THE subscriber hereby gives public notice to all concerned, that he has been duly appointed and taken upon himself the trust of Executor of the last Will and Testament of

RICHARD F. POTTER,

late of Waterford, in the county of Oxford, deceased, by giving bond as the law directs—He therefore requests all persons who are indebted to the said deceased's estate to make immediate payment; and those who have any demands thereon, to exhibit the same to LEVI BROWN.

Waterford, August 28, 1838. *3w3

THE subscriber hereby gives public notice to all concerned, that he has been duly appointed and taken upon himself the trust of Executor of the last Will and Testament of

EPHRAIM BARROWS,

late of Norway, in the county of Oxford, deceased, by giving bond as the law directs. He therefore requests all persons who are indebted to the said deceased's estate, to make immediate payment; and those who have any demands thereon, to exhibit the same to HENRY RUST.

Norway, August 28th, 1838. *3w3

THE subscriber hereby gives public notice to all concerned that she has been duly appointed and taken upon herself the trust of Executrix of the last Will and Testament of

SAMUEL ROBBINS,

late of Sumner, in the county of Oxford, deceased, by giving bond as the law directs—She therefore requests all persons who are indebted to the said deceased's estate to make immediate payment; and those who have any demands thereon, to exhibit the same to LUCINDA ROBBINS.

Sumner, August 28, 1838. *3w3

THE subscriber hereby gives public notice to all concerned, that she has been duly appointed and taken upon herself the trust of Administratrix on the estate of

CYRUS LORD,

late of Norway, in the county of Oxford deceased, by giving bond as the law directs,—She therefore requests all persons who are indebted to the said deceased's estate to make immediate payment; and those who have any demands thereon, to exhibit the same to HARRIOT LORD.

Norway, Aug. 28, 1838. *3w3

NOTICE.

ABIAL T. NOYES,
Tailor & Draper,

WOULD inform the inhabitants of Paris and vicinity, that he has removed from Portland and taken Rooms on Paris-Hill, where he intends to carry on the Tailoring Business in all its branches.

N. B. Garments made by him are warranted to fit. He will also pay attention to cutting and making MILITARY COATS and PANTS.

CUTTING done to order.

Paris Hill, Aug. 17, 1838. tf

A BASE LIBEL ON OUR STATE!

The Atlas, the organ of the Boston federalists—of those who have contributed so liberally towards the electioneering expenses of their Maine brethren—speaks of this State, its citizens, and its resources, in the following *flattering terms*. We desire our readers to note this extract, and to rest assured that it is in the true spirit of that school of politics to which Edward Kent belongs. Let this base libel, and the officious interference of those whose organ uttered it, be properly resented at the polls.—Let no one vote for the federal ticket, unless he feels that he deserves to be denounced by the party he is seeking to elevate, as *"PAUPERS, SQUATTERS, AND SWINDLERS."*

"It is a well known fact that all our moneyed men, and our Bank directors, all, in truth, who hold in their hands the facilities of business in this city, have long since decided, that the STATE OF MAINE is a *PALTRY WILDERNESS*—her people a set of *PAUPERS, SQUATTERS, and SWINDLERS*, TOTALLY UNWORTHY OF CREDIT;—her rivers, mere brooks—her ships, unseaworthy;—her mines, and her timber lands, which some insane people have talked about as things possessing a real value,—moonshine,—existing only in the imagination of visionaries,—her soil, TOO STERILE TO AFFORD PASTURE FOR SHEEP, —and it is so well known, that, acting upon these views, these gentlemen have long since decided that NO MAN WHO DEALS WITH THE PEOPLE OF THAT STATE IS WORTHY OF TRUST; that his notes should be scouted from the Banks and his credit run down by all manner of means,—and that his being possessed of property in that MISERABLE REGION is such strong prima-facie evidence of mental obliquity, that his society should be avoided by all honest men who stand in fear of being made dupes!"

The editor of this very Atlas is now travelling in this State on an electioneering tour.—What right would he have to complain if some of those whom he has denounced as *"PIRATES"* and *"SWINDLERS"* should take it into their heads to give him a ride on a *chesnut horse*?

NOT SHAVING BUT SKINNING!

The following article is from the Bangor Democrat. The editor has stripped off Kent's epidermis, and sprinkled vinegar on his reeking flesh. It is very severe, and what is better still, *deserved*. The Governor's letter has injured him amazingly in the estimation of the public—and it is conceded, by candid men of all parties, that no Chief Magistrate ever before occupied so degraded a position.—*Argus.*

Governor Kent in the Field in Person.

"The Advocate of Freedom," of the 16th instant, an Abolition paper published at Brunswick, contains a letter written by Edward Kent, purporting to be an answer to certain questions propounded by the Executive Committee of the Somerset Anti-Slavery Society, which we have read with ineffable disgust. As the "*Hon.* Edward Kent, *Esq.*" (thus addressed by the Committee,) says he is "the advocate of free, and fair and full discussion," of course neither himself nor his friends will object to our practicing the doctrine he preaches. We cannot conceive how any intelligent, liberal and generous souled man, of whatever sect or party, can read that letter and not have the feeling of disgust mingled with commiseration spontaneously arise in his bosom, at the palpable contradictions, absurdities, baseness and folly of the writer, who overreaches himself in attempting more than he is able to accomplish, and stretches himself on the reach not to offend his, party, but at the same time to secure the votes of the Abolitionists. It is a most despicable party manœuvre of shuffling and evasion, of admissions and denials, of servile humility and crimination, shewing the Chief Magistrate of the State in the unenviable light of a political mountebank and a desperate, helpless, and hopeless partizan. We have never witnessed in any man, a bolder attempt at deception, or stronger marks of a sordid and grovelling mind, or a cooler piece of impudence and political knavery, or a more malicious thrust at a dreaded rival, or such entire destitution of all the characteristics of honorable manhood, than this letter exhibits. Although it contains some generally admitted truths and political axioms, and makes a great parade of truisms, to deceive and wheedle shallow minds, yet other parts and the palpable, barefaced DESIGN of the letter, are enough to stamp the writer with everlasting infamy, among men cherishing honest principles and honorable feelings, capable of appreciating manly sentiments, honorable motives and magnanimous acts, and detesting meanness, cant and hypocrisy, who will feel deep humiliation and burning disgrace to have this letter go forth to the world from the Chief Magistrate of the State.

Mr. Kent acknowledges the right of his fellow citizen to catechise him, that he believes the whole system of domestic servitude called slavery productive of great evils, moral and political; and that he concurs in the expediency of using all peaceable and constitutional measures to eradicate the evil. He regards the right of free discussion as one of our most valuable privileges, and can see no reason why men's "mouths are to be closed and their pens laid aside" upon the subject of Slavery; he says the subject must be met and discussed, and then proceeds:—

"During these discussions there will doubtless be many wild and dangerous theories and extravagant and overstrained assertions and epithets, thrown out in the heat of excitement and the ultraism of opposition. I think gentlemen, WE HAVE ALREADY SEEN some opinions and theories advanced by anti-slavery advocates, and in publications bearing that name which STRIKE AT THE VERY FOUNDATION OF SOCIAL ORDER AND PATERNAL GOVERNMENT AND TEND TO UNSETTLE THE SOUND PRINCIPLES AND PRACTICES OF OUR PILGRIM FATHERS. * * * * We have clearly NO RIGHT by State or National Legislation to interefere with the domestic institutions of our sister States."

What are to infer from this? Clearly that Congress has no power to abolish slavery; and that the petitioners for the action of Congress upon the subject are attempting to uproot the foundation of society, to undermine "social order and paternal government," and to "unsettle the sound principles and practices of our pilgrim fathers"—that the *Abolitionist are attempting to dismember the Union and Vandalise Society*—and yet, in the next paragraph Mr. Kent turns right about and aleges that because these petitions, invoking all the horrors he depicted, were not acted upon and discussed in the halls of Congress, the right of petition was *"FALSELY SURRENDERED* by those who were *SET FOR ITS DEFENCE"!!* Further, that this "right for which our fathers fought" has been *"FORMALLY ABANDONED BY THEIR RECREANT SONS"!!!* What unheard of inconsistency, hypocrisy and political profligacy, are here exhibited. What false and infamous deductions he has drawn from correct premises. He says, in effect, that the Abolitionists are conspirators against the Union and the peace and good order of civil and social society, but because our "Congress men and our public servants" only *received* their petitions without discussing the subject of slavery, and throwing firebrands into the whole South, thus uprooting the foundations of society and dissolving the Union, they have "falsely surrendered" the right of petition and are the *"RECREANT SONS"* of patriot sires.

Mr. Kent close his letter as follows:

"It seems to me that when Patton's resolution passed, a great right of the people was invaded and an American privilege trodden down, and an arrogant and tyrannical attitude assumed by the representatives of freemen, when they *dared* to say that they would not read a respectful petition. The right of petition, as it was one of the first to be asserted, should be the last to be abandoned on American soil."

For Patton's resolution, the occasion which called it out, some stern facts, and the position and opinions of leading federalists, the reader is referred to another editorial article in this paper. "It seems to" us that Mr. Kent, when he took the *stump* for himself, and commenced a wanton, unprovoked and unjustifiable attack upon Mr. Fairfield, charging recreancy and tyranny upon his dreaded rival, must have made large calculations upon the gullibility and forbearance of the public, or else his stupid and sluggish mind is incapable of anticipating consequences. In attempting to fire between 'wind and water' his shot was scattered among his friends; his overloaded piece burst, and all the consequences must be self-sustained. To see a person who *approved* of the doings of the great Anti-Abolition meeting holden in this city in the fall of 1835, and who, the same year was active in organizing a society against the Abolitionists—to see a person, who, not three years ago, was doing every thing in his power to oppose the Abolitionists, now soliciting their votes in person, in the most sycophantic and cringing manner, by double dealing sophistry, charlatanry and base and unfounded attacks upon a rival, is what we would not have believed of Mr. Kent, as much as we have known, and might have anticipated, without this strong and irresistible proof furnished by himself.

From the Apeal to Democracy.

GLORIOUS VICTORIES IN THE WEST!

The late elections in the South and West, have completely dashed the rising hopes of Federalism. They prove conclusively, that its boasted victories were the mere ephemeral results of temporary embarrisments, and that the resumption of specie payments and the renewed prosperity of the country, will every where restore the Democratic banner to its glory. *The tide has turned—the re-action has commenced.* New evidence is afforded, that however false alarms may for a season intimidate, or the traitorious defection of false and pretended friends may for a moment disorganize the Democratic party, *it must be, from the very nature of things, the permanently dominant party in this country* The people are essentially and radically Republican. Politicians deceive themselves if they think otherwise.

Let us begin with that State which for eighteen years has sent THOMAS H. BENTON to the U. S. Senate, and we are most happy to say, that

All is well in Missouri!

The increased majority of the Bank party in the city of St. Louis, inspired the Federal party with vain hopes, but the news from the "BACK TOWNS" soon silenced their shouting. The Missouri Argus says, TWO THIRDS of the Legislature will be Democratic, and that Miller and Harrison, the Democratic candidates for Congress, are re-elected by a majority of 3,000 or 4,000!

Glorious Triumph in Illinois!

In this State, the Democracy have carried every thing, Legislature, Governor, Lieutenant Governor, and ALL THE MEMBERS OF CONGRESS. Edwards, the present Federal incumbent of the Gubernatorial chair, will be succeded by Carlin, a sound Democrat. In the Congressional District a present represented by Snyder, Gov. Reynolds, another Democrat, is elected by 2,000 or 3,000 majority. In the district at present represented by the apostate May, the F. O. J. Smith of Illinois, Douglass, described by the Journal of Commerce as *"a whole hog, Sub-Treasury, Van Buren man"* is elected by about 800 majority. In the third and remaining district, Casey, the present Democratic incumbent, is re-elected without opposition. He voted agains the Independent Treasury at the late session of Congress, under the mistaken impression that his State was opposed to it. He is known to be himself in favor of that great measure of reform, and will now yield it his support, since the overwhelming expression of the people of Illinois in its favor.

Great gain in Indiana!

In this State there has been an election only for members of the Legislature, which has resulted in a TREMENDOUS GAIN for the Democracy, but whether sufficient to carry the State or not, is as yet uncertain. In 1836, Indiana give Harrison 7,000 majority, and in 1837. elected to Congress six federalists and one democrat. The Senate stands now 27 federalists to 20 democrats, the House 86 federalists to 44 democrats. *In less than one third part of the State, we have already made a NETT GAIN of FOUR in the Senate, and SIXTEEN in the House.* The march of the Democarcy is ONWARD in Indiana! Federalism trembles in its strong hold!

Clay rebuked in his own State.

At the late election of the Legislature in Kentucky, the Federalists have as usual carried the majority, but the number of democrats elected is double what it was last year. Some of the strongest federal counties have been completely revolutionized. The Democratic majorities have been every where increased. Caly's *fifty million bank* won't go down with the Kentuckians!

Let us now examine for a moment the

Federal Humbug about N. Carolina.

The Federal party claim a victory here because the present federal governor, Dudley, is re-elected. *Every body knows that this election was not contested on party grounds.* In 1836, Dudley was elected 5,000 majority, and three months afterwards VAN BUREN carried the state by 3,000 majority! The Federalists also claim to have carried the Legislature, but they can do this, only by assuming that the Calhoun Staterights men are their friends. Nothing can be more untrue than this. A decided majority of the North Carolina Legislature, will be with the Administration, ou the great question of a constitutional Treasury. The State is as firmely Democratic as any State in the Union. So weak is the Federal party there, that they dare not even *run* a Clay electoral ticket.

Alabama Erect!

The election in this State for members of the Legislature, has terminated in the complete triumph of the Democracy, and in a large in increase of the Democratic majority. The Journal of Commerce ascribes this gain to the influence of Calhoun, and without doubt, it ought in part, to be ascribed to the healing up of those divisons, which have heretofore distracted and weakened the Republican party in the South, and to that restoration of harmony in our ranks, to which Calhoun's course has so essentially contributed. But it ought also to be ascribed to that irresistible movement of the popular mind in favor of the Administration, which is now exhibiting itself in every part of the country.

The Election in Vermont will take place in one week from Tuesday next. The Montpelier Patiot of August 20, says—

"We have the most cheering accounts from the democray in all parts of the State. We have never known so good a spirit prevailing. Old democrats of three score years and upwards and those of middle age, who have, for many years, refrained from an active participation in the election contests, have been awakened to a just sense of the danger which threatens our country and its liberties, if the federal and money power are allowed to triumph over the interests of the laboring and producing classes and the principles of Equal Rights. And the free and pureminded young men, on whom the democracy always place peculiar reliance, are far from trifling with the responsibility which rests upon them, at a crisis like the present.—All are marching on with spirit and determination to meet the enemy on the 4th of Sept.—We can assure our friends everywhere that we shall show an increased vote over any previous year for Governor; and we are not without hopes of running ahead of the opposition candidate. We have good grounds for anticipating a gain of one member of Congress (perhaps two) —four or five Senators, and members of the house not a few."—Boston Statesman.

Burst of Teetotal Eloquence.—A staunch teetotal speaker thus emphatically addressed his attentive auditors at a late abstinence meeting in Stockton:—"Intoxicating drink," he exclaimed, (duly suiting "the action to the word and the word to the action,") is nothing else, my friends, but liquid hell fire which was first compounded in the sulphurous laboratory of the infernal regions; and there invented by the most diabolical of all the chemists, the devil. Stick then, stick to water, my friends as the cobbler sticks to his last, for you have no more occassion to swallow liquid hell fire, than a duck has for an 'umbrella' on a rainy day.

The price of Corn has advanced twelve cents a bushel in Baltimore.

New Doctrine.

We will consider the brain and the spinal marrow as the galvanic battery, and the nerves as the conductors of the galvanic (nervous) fluid, in which originate all our motions, pleasures, pains, feelings, affections, thoughts, and sentiments; and yet as the nerves form a part of our system, their healthy action depends upon the blood. If the blood be vitiated, the nervous fluid from the blood must be the same, and vitiated nervous fluid cannot produce healthy or proper motion, thoughts, feelings or sentiments, so that quarrels, murders, suicides, and every kind of crime or cruelty, may be legitimately traced to a *bad or corrupted state of the blood.*

From an unpublished work of Dr. Brandreth.

TWENTY-FIVE FACTS.

1st.—All animal *bodies* originate from a fluid.

2d.—By the circulation of a fluid, animal bodies are formed, increased and supported.

3d.—This life giving circulating fluid is the *BLOOD.*

4th.—An ordinary man contains about three and a half gallons, or twenty eight pounds of blood.

5th.—About two ounces of blood are propelled by the heart at each contraction.

6th.—The heart contracts seventy times per minute, therefore all the blood in the body passes through the heart in three minutes.

7th.—The body is constantly subject to two distinct processes, viz:—decomposition and reorganization.

8th.—Reorganization is affected by the blood, which flowing from the heart through the arteries, supplies the waste of the system, by restoring decayed parts.

9th.—The blood in its return to the heart through the veins, brings with it those particles which have become deleterious through decomposition.

10th.—The mere fluid of these deleterious particles pass from the body through the skin in the shape of perspiration; but the grosser humors are discharged through excretories into the bowels.

11th.—A want of proper action in these natural drains is the primary cause of all disease.

12th.—The natural outlets being closed, the decayed particles or morbid humors must either be retained in the blood, or laid down somewhere within the body.

13th.—The particular kind of disease which shall ensue depends altogether on the part wherein the morbid humors may finally be lodged.

14th.—The same humor, which when lodged in the liver, causes bilious complaints, would, if lodged in the lungs, cause consumption; or if in the membranes and muscles, rheumatism, &c.

15th.—All those derangements of the system, which receive the name of separate diseases, are, in fact, only so many different modification of one effect resulting from one cause.

16.—The cause *IS THE IMPURITY OF THE BLOOD.*

17th.—All effects cease when the cause is removed; therefore purify the blood, and di ease *MUST VANISH.*

18th.—There is no effectual method of purifying the blood, except by the use of a vegetable physic.

19th.—This vegetable physic must be of such a nature that it may be taken for any length of time without injury to the digestive organs.

20th. The ONLY MEDICINE KNOWN to possess those properties, is Dr Brandreth's Universal Vegetable Pills.

21st. These pills were brought to their present state o perfection eighty years ago, by Dr William Brandreth, (grandfather to Dr Benjamin Brandreth, the present proprietor,) who spent thirty years in investigating the Vegetable Kingdom, in order that he might discover a medicine which should at once purify and remove by purgation all bad humors from the blood, by the stomach and bowels; and at the same time by acting harmoniously with the system, do no violence to the constitution.

22d.—The numerous cures that have been effected by these Pills, and recommendations of thousands who have used them, prove conclusively that Dr Brandreth has fully attained his philanthropic object.

23d.—These Pills have now been in use over eighty years, therefore, all who have ever published *PRETENDED* Vegetable Universal Pills were only unworthy imitators of Dr. Brandreth, and their medicines resemble his only in the name.

24.th—The *BRANDRETH PILLS* possess the *UNRIVALLED* power of completely curing the most inveterate disease; simply because they purify the blood.

25th.—Said Pills can never be obtained *GENUINE* at any drug stores either in the city or country—and as many druggists are known to be busily engaging in *COUNTERFEITING* them; those wanting the *GENUINE*, will be only safe from avoiding their stores.

DR BRANDRETH'S OWN OFFICE IS 19 HANOVER *STREET, BOSTON*, All persons who wish for Agencies must apply there.

All persons selling the Counterfeit Pills will be indicted for Felony. *NO CHEMIST SELL THE GENUINE.*

Aug. 14th, 1838. 3m32.

To the Hon. Court of Commissioners to be holden at Paris, Oxford county, on Tuesday the nineteenth day of June, A. D. 1838.

THE undersigned, inhabitants of said county, do hereby respectfully represent, that, the road as now travelled from Labrador pond in Sumner to North Livermore Post Office is extremely hilly and circuitous and that there can be a better road by leaving the road as now travelled near the Shingle Mill of Cyrus Fletcher in Sumner, thence northerly to or near to the dwelling house of Miles Standish—thence easterly to intersect the old road betwixt the Bridge, west of the Bridge (near Madison Gammon's) and Lewis Thomas' dwelling house in Hartford—Also commencing at Bayford's Mills Village, so called, in Canton, thence easterly passing by or near the dwelling houses of Charles Fuller and Thomas Thorn, in said Canton, and intersecting the old road between the dwelling houses of Bailey Hathaway and Hebron Norton in said Livermore.

We therefore request you to take such measures as shall carry the same into effect, and as in duty bound will ever pray, CYRUS THOMPSON Jr.,

and 51 others.

STATE OF MAINE.

OXFORD, ss:

At a meeting of the County Commissioners begun and holden at Paris, within and for said county of Oxford on the third Tuesday of June, A. D. 1838.

ON the foregoing petition, Ordered, that the petitioners give notice to all persons and corporations interested that the County Commissioners will meet at the dwelling house of Hebron Norton in said Livermore on Wednesday the third day of October next, at 9 o'clock A. M. when they will proceed to view the route set forth in the petition: and immediately after such view, at some convenient place in the vicinity, will give a hearing to the parties and their witnesses, by causing attested copies of said Petition and of this Order of Notice thereon to be served on the clerks of said towns of Sumner, Canton, Hartford, and Livermore, and on the county Attorney of said county of Oxford, and by posting up like copies in three public places in said towns of Sumner, Canton, Hartford, and Livermore, and by publishing the same 3 weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat, printed at Paris, the last of said publications and each of the other notices to be made, served, and posted, at last, thirty days before the said time of meeting, that all persons interested may then and there appear, and shew cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petition should not be granted.

Attest—THOMAS CLARK. Clerk.

A true copy of said petition and order thereon.

Attest—THOMAS CLARK, Clerk.

EBENEZER P. FITZ,

Painter & Glazier,

PARIS HILL, MAINE.

TO THE WIDOWS OF REVOLUTIONARY SOLDIERS.

BY a recent Act of Congress, Widows of Revolutionary Soldiers, married previous to 1794, are entitled to a pension for five years. The subscriber tenders his assistance to those wishing to making application for the benefits of this Act.

JOSEPH G. COLE.

Paris, July, 1838. 49

ENGLISH SCHOOL.

THE NORWAY ENGLISH SCHOOL will be re-opened on the 27th of August, under the instruction of J. W. HOBBS. *Particular attention will be given those intending to teach.*

N B. Lectures will be given before the School by scientific gentlemen.

Board and Tuition, Masters $1,75, Misses $1,50 per week.

REFERENCE—David Noyes, Esq. Asa Danforth, Levi Whitman, Esq. Uriah Holt, Esq. Stephen Emery, Esq.

July 21, tf50

State of Maine.

OXFORD, ss:

AT a meeting of the County Commissioners for said county of Oxford, held at Paris in said county, on the thirteenth day of May, A. D. 1837, the said Commissioners assessed a tax on Township numbered Six in said county, for the repair of the Coos road, so called, which passes over a part of said township, so that the same may be made safe and convenient for travellers, to wit.—On the whole of the land in said township, estimated to be thirteen thousand and eight hundred and twenty acres of land exclusive of the land reserved for public uses, a tax of four and a half cents per acre, amounting in the whole to the sum of six hundred and twenty-one Dollars and ninety Cents—Also ordered that the same be paid into the Treasury of said county of Oxford on or before the first day of November next,—And that Abiathar Austin, of Byron in said county, be the Agent to receive and expend said tax for the repair of said road.

Attest—JOSEPH G. COLE, Clerk.

A true copy of the Record.

Attest—JOSEPH G. COLE, Clerk.

OXFORD, ss.—TREASURER'S OFFICE, Paris, July 7, 1838.

NOTICE is hereby given, that, unless said assessment be paid to the subscriber, Treasurer of said county, or his successor in said Office, and incidental charges, so much of said land will be sold at public sale to the highest bidder as will satisfy said assessment and incidental charges at the Court House in said Paris, on Wednesday the seventh day of November next at ten of the clock A. M.

ALANSON MELLEN, Treasurer of said

3m51 County of Oxford.

Executor's Sale.

BY virtue of a License from the Court of Probate for the County of Oxford there will be sold at Public Auction at McMillan's Store in Fryeburg in said County, on Thursday the twenty-seventh day of September next. at ten o'clock A. M., so much of the real Estate of

JAMES W. RIPLEY,

late of said Fryeburg, Esquire, deceased, as will produce the sum of Twenty-five thousand Dollars for the purpose of paying the just debts of said deceased and incidental charges. Said estate consists of the land, houses, shop and store belonging to said estate situated in Fryeburg Village. Also, Pews in the Meeting House. Also timber and settling lands in Bachellor's Grant, Stoneham, and Stow. Also wood land and settling land in Fryeburg. Also the reversion of the widows dower, and shares in the Moose Brook Canal, and such other property as may then remain unsold. Creditors and others may find it for their interest to attend the sale, at which time the conditions of sale will be made known.

ABIGAIL O RIPLEY,
JUDAH DANA,
JOHN A. BALKAM, } Executors.

Fryeburg, Aug. 20, 1838. 3w1

TAILORING BUSINESS.

THE subscriber having recommenced the Tailoring Business in Norway Village, respectfully tenders his thanks to his former patrons, and the public generally, for their custom heretofore, and solicits a share in future.

Garments made to order, and in the latest fashion, and warranted to fit.

Cutting done at short notice and on reasonable terms.

JOSEPH D. SHACKLEY.

Norway Village, Aug. 14, 1838.

Sheriff's Sale.

OXFORD, ss:

TAKEN on Executions and will be sold at Public Auction on Monday the tenth day of September next, at one of the clock P. M. at the Inn of Capt. John Harris in Bethel, all the right in equity which Benjamin Goodenough, Jr. yeoman, of said Bethel, has to redeem the farm on which he now lives, situated in said Bethel. Further particulars and terms of sale made known at the time and place of sale.

JONATHAN A. RUSSELL, Dep. Sh'ff.

Bethel, August 8, 1838. 3w32

Hebron Academy.

THE Fall Term of this institution will commence on Monday the 18th day of September, under the tuition of Mr. OZIAS MILLETT, who will receive the aid of well qualified teachers if necessary. Those young persons, wishing for improvement in the sciences, are invited to try the benefits of the institution. Board and tuition will be furnished at moderate prices. Books and Stationery can be purchased, on reasonable terms at the institution. The institution has recently received a quantity of valuable chemical, electrical and astronomical apparatus. Also, a variety of specimens of minerals. There will be lectures given, during the term, on different branches of study, by the instructor. Occasional lectures may be expected from different distinguished individuals, on education. Particular instruction will be given to qualify teachers for our primary schools.

JOHN TRIPP, Secretary.

Aug. 23, 1838.

To the Hon. County Commissioners of the County of Oxford—

THE undersigned would humbly represent that the County road leading from Dixfield to Paris through No. 2 and Sumner, was located three years ago last May and the limited time allowed to the Proprietors to make and complete said Road through said Township No 2, so called, having expired and the said Proprietors having neglected to make said Road, we therefore pray that you would tax the land in No. 2 sufficient to make and complete said Road through said Township, and take such measures as will best facilitate the opening of said road through No 2 as soon as possible. As in duty bound will ever pray.

ADAM KNIGHT,
and 10 others.

Peru, June 18, 1838.

STATE OF MAINE.

OXFORD, ss:

At a meeting of the County Commissioners begun and holden at Paris, within and for the County of Oxford, on the third Tuesday of June, A. D. 1838

ON the foregoing petition, Ordered, that the petitioners give notice of the same by causing attested copies of said petition and of this order of notice thereon to be published in the Oxford Democrat, printed at Paris, and in the Eastern Argus, printed at Portland, three weeks successively, and by posting up like copies in three public places in said Township No. 2, the first of said publications and each of said Notices to be made thirty days, at least, before the term of said Courts of County Commissioners, to be holden at Paris, in and for said County on the last Tuesday of October next, that all persons interested may then and there appear and shew cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petition should not be granted.

Attest—THOMAS CLARK, Clerk.

A true copy of said petition and order of Court thereon.

Attest—THOMAS CLARK, Clerk.

NOTICE.

ALL persons are hereby cautioned against purchasing a Note of hand given by me to Robert Hilborn dated Aug. 8, 1838, for $20,00. Also one given to Calvin Crooker, dated Aug. 8, 1838, for $5,25; as I have received no consideration therefor and shall not pay the same.

All persons indebted to me either by note of account are informed that they will find their notes and accounts at S. Emery's office in Paris who is authorised to settle the same. SUMNER HALE.

Paris, Aug. 21, 1838. 3 1

NOTICE.

COMMITTED to the subscriber on the second inst as Pound keeper at East Livermore, by Almon & Sylvanus Wyman, a black Mare with a small white spot in the forehead. Said beast was taken up in the enclosure of the said Almon and Sylvanus doing damage, for which they demand one dollar and the unpaid charges for impounding the same. I have committed said beast to Pound as an estray, and the owner is hereby requested to pay damage and cost and take said horse away

COLUMBUS HAINES.

East Livermore, August 16, 1838. 3w1